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factor in production. A progressive organization of labor must be maintained if the individuality of the workman is to be preserved and the highest efficiency of government to result.

The constructive problem of the utilitarian idealist "is not so much the law in its abstract rights, as administration and its concrete results—not so much the struggle of a class to dominate others, as a working partnership of classes in government and industry—not so much the spectacular wage-bargaining of strikes, as the continuous organization of capital and labor for dealing justly with the millions of little wage-bargains that begin and end every day."

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*Pressing Questions.* By A. H. MACKMURDO. London and New York: John Lane Company, 1913. 12mo, pp. xxi+342. \$1.25 net.

The main questions here discussed are "Profit-sharing," "Female Suffrage," and "Electoral Reform." The book can be neither wholly praised nor wholly condemned. It contains many good thoughts, which are, unfortunately, poorly discussed. Our present capitalistic system, the author contends, is bad. The evils of the day are caused by the facilities afforded for the making of profit without doing a day's work to win it. The remedy is profit-sharing rather than copartnership. In copartnership the wage-earner becomes an investor with the capitalist, thus adding an additional force to burden the consumer who is the wage-earner's comrade. In profit-sharing more justice is to be secured for the wage-earner, not by "altering the form of control, but by lifting the nature of the Controller by proper insistence upon his duties" to the men who serve him and to the country that shelters him.

As to "female suffrage" Mr. Mackmurdo is opposed to it. But his arguments against it are not very convincing. In his discussion of the "electoral reform," he appears to be on more familiar ground. He is a Belshazzar who has seen the handwriting on the wall, but needs no Daniel to interpret it for him. He says in discussing the present evils of class legislation in the House of Commons: "This evil will be intensified in the near future when 'labour' is the dominant power in the House; and *dominant it must become by the simple operation of our present electoral system.*" He decries the time when the inefficient laborer will become the ruling power of the nation; though just why, he does not very luminously explain. As a remedy to our inefficient social system he argues for an equal representation of management and labor, each voting for his own candidates, the candidates to be elected by indirect ballot.

There is a brief chapter on ownership in which ownership in the higher sense is defined as "usage." Ownership does not reside in possession. It is not titular. Naturally, then, the appeal is to the nobler nature in man for social betterment. This might commend itself to the theologian, but hardly to the day laborer.